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A/50/759
S/1995/956
16 November 1995

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 13 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the extract on the question of Cyprus from the final communiqué of the Meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government which took place at Auckland, New Zealand, from 10 to 13 November 1995.

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nicos AGATHOCLEOUS
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

95-35877 (E) 161195 171195

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ANNEX

Extract on Cyprus from the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, held in New Zealand from 10 to 13 November 1995

"23. Recalling their Cyprus Communiqué, Heads of Government once again expressed support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Cyprus. They urged the Security Council to take resolute action and the necessary measures for the speedy implementation of all United Nations resolutions on Cyprus, in particular Security Council resolutions 365 (1974), 550 (1984) and 939 (1994). They expressed full support for the proposal by the President of Cyprus for the demilitarization of Cyprus. They called for the speedy withdrawal of all Turkish forces and settlers from the Republic of Cyprus, the return of the refugees to their homes in conditions of safety, restoration of and respect for the human rights of all Cypriots, and the accounting of all missing persons, and expressed grave concern at this continuing influx of settlers. Expressing deep disappointment at the continued lack of progress in achieving a solution, due to the lack of political will on the Turkish Cypriot side, they reaffirmed support for the United Nations Secretary-General's efforts to find a just and workable solution. In this context they agreed that the Commonwealth Action Group on Cyprus should continue to monitor developments and facilitate the United Nations Secretary-General's efforts as appropriate."

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Agenda item 54
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 16 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 16 November 1995, addressed to you by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ravân FARHÂDI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-35954 (E) 161195 171195

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ANNEX

Letter dated 16 November 1995 from the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

You are no doubt aware, through the Special Mission to Afghanistan, of the politico-military situation in my country.

For more than a year, a new phenomenon, the so-called Taliban, has emerged as a new armed group on the Afghan scene. The continuous strengthening and further mobilization of this armed group by outside quarters, their linkage to foreign circles, their ambiguous ideology and agenda, which are clearly violating every norm and principle of democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms, have caused serious concern among the countries of the region as far as their far-reaching security and geo-political implications.

It is on the basis of the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations that the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan finds it essential to draw your attention to the above situation.

The United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, in compliance with the mandate given by the General Assembly in operative paragraph 8 of its resolution 49/140 of 20 December 1994, has to present a detailed report on the situation in Afghanistan for consideration by the current session of the General Assembly.

It is an undeniable fact that the newly emerged military group of the so-called Taliban, as explained above, seems to possess the potential and capability of impeding the implementation of any peace process in the country (see S/1995/767).

The Islamic State of Afghanistan calls upon the head of the United Nations Special Mission to spell out in his report and presentation to the General Assembly of its current session, or as an annex to his report, his assessment on the following points, without which no thorough and constructive consideration and analysis of the Afghan situation can be anticipated (see S/1995/795):

1. Who are the Taliban?

   (a) How can they be recognized as a genuine Afghan movement and to what extent are they attached and connected to foreign quarters?

   (b) How and where are they recruited?

   (c) How are they armed and by whom?

   (d) How and where are they trained?

   (e) How are their movement and military actions financed?

   (f) Who is masterminding and instructing their military operations?

2. As to the Taliban's ideology and goals:

(a) What are their views on democracy?

(b) What are their views on human rights, the rights of women and, especially, the rights of women to education and work?

3. Concerning the Taliban and the peace process, what are their views on:

(a) A general cease-fire in the country?

(b) Inter-Afghan dialogue?

(c) Subsequent free elections in the country or the convening of a Grand Assembly (Loya Jirga)?

(d) A broad-based Government to be constituted in an administratively united country free from foreign intervention?

4. What is the Taliban's appreciation of the United Nations, its Special Mission to Afghanistan and its active participation in the peace process?

Responding to the above-mentioned questions is particularly pertinent and timely since the Taliban, on the basis of the following, constitute an element of danger to the peace and stability of the region.

(a) In the statements before the current session of the General Assembly, many heads of delegations of Member States, especially of the region, explicitly or implicitly expressed their concern about the interferences in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It is well known that this interference is characterized by the creation and mobilization of the Taliban by some Pakistani official circles.

(b) With respect to a negotiated settlement and the idea of participating in a peaceful political process, this newly emerged band has never acknowledged or supported the peacemaking efforts of the United Nations. Their many declarations favouring a military solution to the Afghan problem are well known. This group possesses the capability of blocking any political process or causing sustained delay to it.

(c) The Taliban claimed at the outset that their goal is to clear roads and remove checkpoints, as well as to put an end to indiscriminate rocket attacks on the civilian population; now they are themselves subjecting the capital and its innocent inhabitants to food and fuel blockades. On numerous occasions, they have indiscriminately rocketed Kabul City (see A/50/748-S/1995/950). On 10 November 1995, they launched 170 rockets, killing 37 and wounding 52 Kabul civilians, mainly women and children.

(d) Ideologically, the manner and practice of this fanatic and obscurantist band, with an erroneous interpretation of the precepts of the holy religion of Islam in the territories under their control, have been totally

inconsistent with the spirit of Islam and against all accepted principles of human rights. Closure of girls' schools and preventing them to attend colleges, banning of females to work or even to teach in the primary schools, barring women from leaving the house, severing of arms and legs of those convicted of theft, with no consideration to relevant religious tenets, prohibiting sports, forbidding the use of television, closing theatres and cinemas and so on, all comprise the obscurantism of this band and bring about a serious threat to the human rights and fundamental freedoms in the country. The behaviour and ideology of this band negates the very purpose of every paragraph of General Assembly resolution 49/207 of 23 December 1994 on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan.

It is our earnest expectation that you will keep the world community informed of the existing chaotic situation in the areas under Taliban control and the threat posed by them to regional peace and stability.

Mindful of our national responsibilities, our loyalty to the Charter of the United Nations, our respect for the provisions of international instruments pertaining to the protection of human rights and as part of preventive diplomacy, we convey to the United Nations the above concerns as an early warning.

(Signed) Abdul Rahim GHAFOORZAI
Vice-Minister for
Foreign Affairs

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Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 12 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the Nicosia flight information region and of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish air force.

On 14 November 1995, a formation of two RF-4 Turkish air force aerial reconnaissance aircraft flew all around the Cyprus coast from 1128 to 1218 hours, carrying out an aerial photographic reconnaissance of the entire coastal area of the Republic.

This latest violation of the Nicosia flight information region and of the Cyprus airspace, which shows clearly Turkey's contempt for international law, took place on the eve of the anniversary of the unilateral proclamation on 15 November 1983 by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, encouraged by the Turkish Government, of a secessionist entity in the part of Cyprus under the military occupation of Turkey. This proclamation was rejected unequivocally as illegal and invalid by the Security Council. By resolution 541 (1983) adopted by the Council on 18 November 1983, the Council condemned the secessionist entity, describing it as null and void and called for its immediate withdrawal.

Moreover, this latest violation took place while the Turkish occupation forces in Cyprus are illegally detaining a 19-year-old Greek Cypriot national guardsman who was abducted nearly two weeks ago and held secretly for five days before the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was notified about it.

Such developments only heighten tensions in Cyprus and constitute serious impediments to the efforts for achieving progress in the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to protest strongly these unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia flight information region and of the Republic's airspace by the Turkish air force aircraft, which violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council on the question of Cyprus. At the same time, such unauthorized intrusions, which are contrary to the rules of international civil aviation, jeopardize civil aviation safety in the area.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nicos AGATHOCLEOUS
Permanent Representative

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Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 16 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 14 November 1995, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-36065 (E) 171195 181195

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ANNEX

Letter dated 14 November 1995 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 25 October 1995 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contains allegations regarding "violations of the airspace of the Republic" (A/50/688-S/1995/889 dated 26 October 1995).

Like all previous similar allegations of the Greek Cypriot administration, those contained in the said letter are unfounded and generated as part of the Greek Cypriot side's relentless campaign of defamation and propaganda directed against the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey. As these have been amply refuted in my previous communications addressed to you on this subject, most recently in my letter dated 6 October 1995 (A/50/529-S/1995/853 dated 9 October 1995), I will confine myself to reiterating that flights within the airspace of Northern Cyprus are with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot usurpers of the seat of government have no jurisdiction or right of say.

It is ironic that the Greek Cypriot side, which protests against flights in the airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, has most recently had Greek Air Force fighter planes fly over the south as part of the joint military manoeuvres with Greece code-named "Nikiforos 95", held in conjunction with a nautical and air force exercise (Toxotis-3) by Greece in the eastern Aegean, in the context of the so-called "joint defence dogma". It is clear that with these exercises, together with its massive campaign of militarization in the south, the Greek Cypriot side, with the full participation of Greece, is seeking venues and options other than the negotiating process to "settle" the Cyprus issue.

I wish to stress that the net result of this policy of escalation, coupled with the inflammatory rhetoric that the Greek and Greek Cypriot leaderships have been employing against our people, is the further deterioration of the relations between the two peoples in the island, undermining prospects for a negotiated solution through your mission of good offices.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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17 November 1995

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Fiftieth session
Agenda item 20 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Financing of the Palestinian Police Force

Report of the Secretary-General

1. From September 1994 to March 1995, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) disbursed a total of $33.3 million placed at its disposal in voluntary contributions by donors for the payment of the salaries and start-up costs of the Palestinian Police Force. That operation was undertaken at the request of the Secretary-General and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/21 B of 2 December 1994, in which the Assembly had requested that a United Nations agency be designated to fulfil that function for a period ending not later than the end of March 1995. The Secretary-General reported on the implementation of the disbursement operation for the above-mentioned period in a report entitled "Financing of the Palestinian Police Force" dated 6 April 1995 (A/49/885).

2. On 21 April 1995, the General Assembly adopted resolution 49/21 O, entitled "Financing of the Palestinian Police Force", requesting the Secretary-General, inter alia, to designate once again UNRWA to disburse, with due attention to the need for thorough accounting, the voluntary contributions given by donors in the light of the activities of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for salaries and other start-up costs of the Palestinian Police Force, for a period ending not later than 31 December 1995.

3. At the request of the Secretary-General pursuant to that resolution, UNRWA effected payment of salaries to the Palestinian Police Force for the month of July 1995. Contributions for Police Force salaries were not received for the months April to June 1995 inclusive, nor for any month subsequent to July 1995.

UNRWA was therefore not involved in the disbursement of Palestinian police salaries during those months. The July 1995 disbursement was conducted in accordance with the technical mechanism described in the Secretary-General's report and in full coordination with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories (UNSCO) in Gaza, following established practice.

4. The July 1995 disbursement was for contributions from the Government of the Netherlands, which contributed $3,434,066 net of UNRWA programme support costs; the Government of Norway, which contributed $1,995,335 net of UNRWA expenses; and the Government of Greece, which contributed $89,286 net of UNRWA programme support costs. Out of those contributions, UNRWA disbursed $4,508,091 in net salaries for 9,000 policemen and $375,264 in salary deductions for the Police Force pension, health and social security funds. The amounts disbursed represented full funding of the July 1995 bills for salaries and salary deductions. The unutilized surplus of $635,332 was paid to the Police Force to cover other running costs for July 1995, as agreed to by the donors.

5. The total bill for net salaries (base salaries plus allowances) for 9,000 policemen for the period from September 1994 to March 1995 and July 1995 amounted to $34,669,426, of which $34,281,847 was funded, leaving a shortfall of $387,579. During the same period, salary deductions for Police Force pension, health and social security funds amounted to $1,772,732, of which $1,000,117 was funded, leaving a shortfall of $772,615. Thus, out of a total salaries bill for the period of $36,442,158, the funding shortfall was $1,160,194. As the July 1995 bill for salaries and salary deductions was entirely funded, the total amount unfunded remained unchanged from that reported earlier by the Secretary-General. The total amount transferred to the Police Force for other running costs increased with the July 1995 disbursement to $3,636,492.

6. From the outset of the effort to assist the Palestinian Police Force, UNRWA had conditioned its involvement in the payment exercise on the understanding that the Agency would incur no costs in providing its assistance. In the July 1995 disbursement, direct and indirect costs incurred by UNRWA amounted to $15,000, bringing total direct and indirect costs incurred over the entire period of the disbursement operation to $149,383. The amount received by UNRWA in connection with the July 1995 disbursement was $427,467. That outcome resulted from the request of the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Greece that UNRWA subtract from their earmarked contributions the Agency's standard 12 per cent to cover programme support costs, in the amounts of $412,088 and $10,714, respectively, instead of UNRWA deducting direct costs. In addition, UNRWA was requested by the Government of Norway to deduct direct and indirect costs incurred in connection with the disbursement of the Norwegian contribution for July 1995; those costs amounted to $4,665. The amount received by UNRWA in connection with the July 1995 disbursement brought the total amount received by the Agency over the entire disbursement operation - as reimbursement for costs incurred by the Agency, in programme support costs and in earned interest - to $948,186.

7. In August 1995 an independent review was conducted of the 10 million European currency units disbursed by UNRWA for the payment of salaries and running costs to the Palestinian Police Force for December 1994 and

January 1995. The review was carried out by Crown Agents Financial Services Limited on behalf of the European Commission. In so far as UNRWA was concerned, the report concluded that the European Union funds had been disbursed in accordance with the relevant agreements. The report also concluded that controls and procedures continued to be implemented effectively by the Palestinian Authority and UNRWA in months when donor funds were involved.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda items 8 and 28
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 17 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the letter dated 15 November 1995 from H.E. Mr. Zoran Thaler, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 8 and 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Danilo TÜRK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Slovenia to the United Nations

95-36159 (E) 171195 201195

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ANNEX

Letter dated 15 November 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia to the Secretary-General

In the light of the latest developments regarding the settlement of the crisis in the Balkans, I should like to draw your attention to some issues regarding the succession of States which we are surprised to hear might be the subject of peace negotiations. Such development may have negative consequences for the interests of States that have not been involved in the war.

The position of the Republic of Slovenia is that succession issues should be resolved independently and separately from the peace process, and in a manner which would guarantee the successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia equal status.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is aggressively striving to gain recognition by the international community as the sole successor State, i.e., the State that would continue the international legitimacy of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In this context, I should like to call your attention to Security Council resolution 777 (1992), which states "that the State formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist" and "that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations" and "should apply for membership in the United Nations". This has also been the opinion expressed by the Badinter arbitration commission of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

Slovenia is of the opinion that any departure from the Security Council's resolution and from the principles of equality of the successor States could being about adverse economic and political effects. Giving way to one party regarding the continuity of the former Federation would create the legal basis for increased pressures and demands on the side of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) towards other successor States. This would cause new problems and frictions and could serve as a source of new conflicts.

The failure to respect one's own resolutions in the search for compromise solutions would be a very bad example and would erode the credibility of the United Nations, the Security Council and the Member States.

Slovenia is deeply concerned that, following the possible lifting of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the common foreign exchange reserves and the properties abroad could remain in the final use of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). That would be unacceptable.

Our concern is justified by the fact that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is laying claim to the release of financial assets abroad in order to cover its humanitarian requirements. Along with this

claim, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) National Bank, established in 1993, is unlawfully presenting itself as the successor to the former "National Bank of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" and using the full powers of the former Yugoslav National Bank.

Should the sanctions be relaxed, Slovenia could only accept such a relaxation as would not encroach upon property, and particularly not on the financial assets of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which should remain frozen until the settlement of succession issues within the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. Financial sanctions are the most effective measure for the exertion of pressures on Belgrade and should continue to remain in force. Should the sanctions on non-strategic goods be relaxed, the International Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) shall perform financial transactions only from and to new bank accounts.

(Signed) Z. THALER
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Slovenia

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Agenda item 112 (b)
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 17 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement issued on 10 November 1995 by the White House, on behalf of President Clinton, regarding the executions on 10 November 1995 of nine environmental and human rights activists in Nigeria (see annex). The trial, sentencing and execution of these activists without benefit of due process of law demonstrates the rapidly deteriorating human rights situation in Nigeria. If this trend continues, the tension and instability within Nigeria could have an effect on the peace and security of the entire region.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 112 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

95-36166 (E) 171195 201195

ANNEX

Statement by the Press Secretary on 10 November 1995

The United States strongly condemns the execution today of environmental and human rights activist Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others accused of murder in May 1994. These executions demonstrate to the world the Abacha regime's flaunting of even the most basic international norms and universal standards of human rights.

Mr. Saro-Wiwa was a champion of the rights of his fellow Ogoni people and a world leader in the struggle to preserve our environment. He was a distinguished author, an Amnesty International Prisoner of Conscience and the recipient of many international awards. The United States extends its sincere condolences to the families of those executed. Their deaths will be mourned around the world.

The United States deplores the gravely flawed process by which Mr. Saro Wiwa and his associates were convicted and executed. They were condemned outside the traditional judicial system and without regard for due process. This latest action follows the 1 October announcement by the Government of Nigeria of a transition to democracy that lacks credibility. In addition, we have strongly condemned the imposition of harsh sentences last month on the alleged coup plotters. In that case, a secret trial also denied the defendants due process.

In response to these actions, President Clinton has decided:

To recall Ambassador Carrington from Lagos for consultations;

To protest the executions to the Nigerian Ambassador to the United States, Zubair Mahmud Kazaure;

To ban the sale and repair of military goods and services to Nigeria;

To extend our ban on visas, which currently prohibits the entry into the United States of senior military officers and senior government officials and their families, to include also all military officers and civilians who actively formulate, implement or benefit from the policies that impede Nigeria's transition to democracy;

To ask his Ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, to begin consultations immediately on appropriate United Nations measures to condemn these actions; and

Henceforth, to require Nigerian government officials visiting the United Nations or the international financial institutions to remain within 25 miles of those organizations;

We will continue to oppose International Monetary Fund loans and credits and debt relief for Nigeria.

The United States reiterates its call on the Nigerian leadership to speed the transition to democracy starting by releasing all political detainees immediately and unconditionally. We again urge the Nigerian Government to take bold, credible steps to restore Nigeria promptly to civilian democratic rule, and will keep additional measures under review.

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20 November 1995
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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Fiftieth session
Agenda item 83

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

Note verbale dated 3 November 1995 from the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit with this note information from the Government of Ukraine on the launching of the first Ukrainian spacecraft, which took place on 31 August 1995.

We should be grateful if you would have this information circulated as an official document of the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, under agenda item 83.

95-36471 (E) 211195 211195 221195

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ANNEX

Information from the Government of Ukraine concerning the launching of the first Ukrainian spacecraft, which took place on 31 August 1995

The launching of the first Ukrainian space craft, Sich-1, by a Tsiklon carrier rocket took place from the Russian Plesetsk launch site at 0949:59 hours Kiev time on 31 August 1995.

The placing of the Sich-1 satellite in orbit testifies to Ukraine's de facto confirmation as a space power and to the completion of the establishment of a national self-contained ground infrastructure, based on the available individual space complex elements, that will permit the independent operation of spacecraft.

The satellite is intended to solve problems of environmental monitoring and rational natural resource utilization.

The launch of the spacecraft was conducted as part of Ukraine's State Space Programme. Thus Ukraine has completed the first phase of the establishment of a State natural resource utilization and environmental monitoring system using remote-sensing data.

Since 5 September the on-board special-purpose data package, including a side-looking radar, a radiometer and multi-channel scanners in the visible frequency range, has been in constant operation and is regularly transmitting data to ground receiver stations.

The spacecraft's on board systems are working normally.

The implementation by Ukraine of a national space programme opens up new possibilities for an expansion of cooperation between Ukraine and other members of the international community, especially developing countries, in the development of outer space for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

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20 November 1995

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Fiftieth session
Agenda item 112 (c)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Situation of human rights in Kosovo

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 49/204 of 23 December 1994, by which it requested the Secretary-General to seek ways and means, including through consultations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant regional organizations, to establish an adequate international monitoring presence in Kosovo and to report thereon to the Assembly.

2. In addition, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1995/89 of 8 March 1995, demanded, inter alia, that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cooperate with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) by enabling the latter's long-term mission to resume its activities immediately; and urged the Secretary-General to explore ways and means to establish an adequate international monitoring presence in Kosovo. 1/

3. Furthermore, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in its resolution 1995/10 of 18 August 1995 on the situation of human rights in Kosovo, reiterated the request of the Commission for the establishment of a monitoring presence in the area (E/CN.4/1996/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1995/51, chap. II, sect. A).

95-36514 (E) 271195 291195

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II. ACCESS BY UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS MISSIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)

4. In the light of serious allegations of human rights violations and the history of tensions among the communities in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in general, and in the Kosovo region in particular, various efforts have been made since 1992 to establish a human rights monitoring presence. The most recent of those efforts are described below.

5. On 28 April 1995, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, wrote a letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) requesting a visit to the country and the establishment of an office in Belgrade, in accordance with paragraph 36 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/89. No reply was received to that request.

6. In a letter dated 12 June 1995, the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) extended an invitation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit the country in the course of 1995, with a view to acquainting himself with the human rights situation there.

7. The High Commissioner, in his reply dated 25 July 1995, expressed regret that the Government had not granted permission for a visit by the Special Rapporteur. The High Commissioner offered to establish a dialogue between the Special Rapporteur, the Commission's expert responsible for the special process dealing with missing persons in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and the Government.

8. In subsequent conversations with the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the High Commissioner repeatedly stressed that cooperation with the human rights mechanisms was essential.

9. On 12 September 1995, a high-level delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), headed by the Federal Minister and Federal Coordinator for Activities in the Humanitarian Field, visited the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. During their discussions, the Federal Minister reiterated the invitation of his Government to the High Commissioner to visit the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), emphasizing that his country was open to all those who wanted to obtain a first-hand view of his Government's respect for human rights.

10. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner reiterated his earlier request that cooperation be extended to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission's expert responsible for the special process dealing with missing persons in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. He also stressed the need for full cooperation with the field officers of the Centre for Human Rights.

11. Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki resigned at the end of July. On 27 September, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights appointed Mrs. Elisabeth Rehn (Finland) as Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. Mrs. Rehn conducted her first mission to the region from 9 to 15 October 1995.

12. The Special Rapporteur visited Belgrade on 13 October 1995. During meetings with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Federal Minister for Human Rights, she requested the opening of an office of the Centre for Human Rights to assist her in the gathering and analysis of information on the human rights situation in all parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The Minister for Human Rights replied that a written proposal should be submitted to the authorities for proper consideration.

13. On 17 October 1995, the Special Rapporteur addressed a letter to the Federal Minister for Human Rights, in which she recalled that the Centre for Human Rights had been able to establish field offices at Zagreb, Sarajevo, Mostar and Skopje. She stated that it was indeed indispensable to establish a similar presence in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in order to obtain direct access to information concerning the human rights situation. Without that arrangement, her ability to present reliable and objective reports would be seriously hampered. Therefore, she strongly recommended that field officers of the Centre for Human Rights be granted unimpeded access to the entire territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

14. At the time of the writing of the present report, no reply has been received from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

III. ACCESS BY THE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

15. On 14 August 1992, by a decision of the Fifteenth Committee of Senior Officials, the then Conference on Security and Coopertion in Europe (CSCE) established a mission of long duration in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), which had as its tasks: (a) to promote dialogue between authorities concerned and representatives of the communities in the three regions (Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina); (b) to collect information on all aspects relevant to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and promote solutions to such problems; (c) to establish contact points for solving problems that might be identified; and (d) to assist in providing information on relevant legislation on human rights, protection of minorities, free media and democratic elections.

16. The mission maintained its presence in Kosovo for 10 months. It carried out its mandate with the formal consent and support of the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in accordance with a memorandum of understanding signed on 28 October 1992.

17. Following the decision by CSCE to suspend the participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Government withdrew its

formal consent for the mandate of the mission. The CSCE mission of long duration ceased its operations in July 1993. 2/

18. Since its departure, CSCE (now OSCE), the Security Council and the General Assembly have made repeated requests to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the reinstatement of the mission of long duration. The position of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) has been that reinstatement is not possible until its full participation in OSCE is resumed.

IV. CONCLUSION

19. With the renewed willingness of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission, the establishment of an international monitoring presence in the territory appears to be more attainable.

20. The possibility of establishing an office of the Centre for Human Rights in Belgrade will be actively pursued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission as an initial step in building a human rights monitoring presence with specific regard to the situation in Kosovo, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 49/204.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 3 (E/1995/23 and corrigenda), chap. II, sect. A.

2/ See Final Report of the CSCE Mission, No. 14/93, of 6 August 1993.

UNITED
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20 November 1995

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda items 65 and 70
COMPREHENSIVE TEST-BAN TREATY
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 17 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the resolution on France's nuclear testing in the South Pacific adopted by the Malaysian Parliament on 13 November 1995 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 65 and 70, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador

95-36483 (E) 201195 211195

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ANNEX

Resolution adopted by the Malaysian Parliament on 13 November 1995 on French nuclear testing

1. Strongly condemns the French Government for the resumption of nuclear tests in the South Pacific in the face of worldwide protests as an immoral and highly irresponsible act not only against the people in the South Pacific region but also against humanity;

2. Strongly demands that all nuclear Powers give their solemn pledge to cease forthwith and completely any nuclear test and to respect the current moratorium on nuclear weapons testing pending the signing of the comprehensive test-ban treaty in 1996;

3. Appeals strongly to the peoples of the world and in particular the citizens of nations with nuclear weapons to condemn the production and testing of nuclear devices so as not to undermine the current international efforts towards nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

4. Demands in the strongest terms that the French Government apologize unreservedly to the peoples of the South Pacific and compensate them financially for its actions in adversely affecting or destroying their natural environment, and to heed the overwhelming opposition and widespread protests of the international community;

5. Demands in the strongest terms that the French Government set up a fund under the auspices of the United Nations to finance the rehabilitation of the peoples of the South Pacific whose lives have been adversely affected or endangered by the effects of the nuclear tests; and

6. This House decides to forward the proposal that will be adopted by this House to the French Parliament as well as the other members of the United Nations Security Council.

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THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 20 November 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the report of the Yugoslav Committee for the Collection of Data on Crimes Committed against Humanity and International Law dated 15 March 1995, entitled "Torture in the camps for Serbs in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina - forensic, medical and psychiatric aspects".

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-36477 (E) 211195 221195

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ANNEX

Torture in the camps for Serbs in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina - Report of the Committee for the Collection of Data on Crimes Committed against Humanity and International Law dated 15 March 1995 - forensic, medical and psychiatric aspects

1. The present report, which provides a summary of certain medical findings, covers all the detainees examined by a team of physicians of the Medical Faculty in Belgrade who have been engaged by the Committee. The team included:

- Prof. Dusan J. Dunjic, M.D., specialist in forensic medicine;
- Assistant Prof. Branimir Aleksandric, M.D., specialist in forensic medicine;
- Assistant Prof. Dragan Jecmenica, M.D., specialist in forensic medicine;
- Prof. Maksim Sternic, M.D., specialist in neuropsychiatry;
- Assistant Aleksandar Jovanovic, M.D., specialist in neuropsychiatry;
- Department Head Julijana Puric-Pejaković, M.D., specialist in neuropsychiatry.

2. Medical examinations were performed at the General Hospital in Brčko and in Samać (1994), at the General Hospital in Trebinje (1994), the General Hospital in Derventa (1994), the General Hospital in Jajce (1994), the General Hospital in Zvornik (1995) and at the General Hospital in Modrica (1995). A detainee from Tuzla was examined at the Institute for Forensic Medicine in Belgrade in 1995.

Serb victims of Croato-Muslim detention camps were examined.

3. The data presented here must be interpreted very tentatively, as a rather small number of detainees have been examined by the above team relative to the total number of detainees. The examined victims agreed to undergo examination on a voluntary basis, reported of their own free will on their discomfort and made observations which we have reported on. In our talks with them, we established that a large number of detainees did not wish to recall the period they had spent in the camps, nor to undergo medical examination. This applied in particular to raped women. Complying with the humane and ethical principles of our profession, we have not referred to such cases in our report. Thus, the report covers only two cases of women who have spent a while in detention camps (in Herzegovina), of which just one agreed to speak out about the rapes she had been subjected to.

4. All victims who have been examined by the team have also been photographed following personal identification (identity cards, passports, refugee cards, military service cards).

5. Apart from forensic-medical-neuropsychiatric examinations, additional examinations have been carried out as well (X-ray examinations and check-ups and findings by physicians specializing in other medical fields). In the preparation of the final written expert opinions, medical documents provided by the patients have also been made use of. Examinations were carried out on the basis of previously structured questionnaires in compliance with relevant international standards.

Medical findings

6. A total of 92 detainees have been examined: 2 at Brčko; 18 in Samać; 22 in Trebinje; 22 in Derventa; 2 in Jajce; 8 in Zvornik; 17 in Modrica and a detainee from Tuzla examined at the Forensic Medicine Institute of the Medical Faculty in Belgrade.

7. The length of stay at a camp is shown in the chart. The data were disaggregated according to the number of days spent in detention. However, these numbers below must be taken with a certain reservation as most detainees were unable to give precise information on the duration of their stay there.

Length of stay in camps in days
(N = 92)

Up to 31 days	10
Between 31 and 60 days	29
Between 91 and 180 days	30
Between 181 and 365 days	15
Over 365 days	8

Effects of inflicted injuries as evidence of torture

(a) Neuropsychiatric effects

8. Any research into the long-term physical and psychosocial effects of torture of persons held captive by the enemy in the course of the ongoing Yugoslav civil war calls certainly for a comprehensive prospective study. This follows primarily from the fact that over 45 per cent of respondents examined by the team within the framework of the activities of the War Crimes Committee have, as a result of torture they had been subjected to by the enemy in the course of their captivity during the current Yugoslav civil war, developed a post-traumatic stress disorder of a chronic nature and with frequent complications in the form of major depression and suicidal thoughts, drastic psychosocial consequences and grave effects on their corporal health (see the chart on the neurological and psychiatric effects of torture).

Neurological and psychiatric effects of torture
(N = 92)

Without any neurological or psychiatric effects	7
Neurological effects only	12
Psychiatric effects only	47
Both neurological and psychiatric effects	26

(b) Corporal effects

9. The tables and charts on corporal (physical) effects show the total number of effects on the examined detainees by body parts established impartially by our examinations. These effects have been classified under the following headings: scars on the skin; bone scars; deformities (deficiencies, disfigurements); and missing teeth.

Corporal effects of torture
(N = 92)

Without any scars/missing teeth/deformities	4
Scars on the skin/missing teeth	51
Scars + deformities/disfigurement	37

10. In addition, it is particularly important to recognize the fairly established number of the effects corporal traumas had on specific parts of the body. In this context, we wish to mention that the established number of chest injuries is not absolute, i.e. does not correspond to the number of established rib fractures. Namely, in all cases with rib fractures where no visible scars or deformities could be observed, we only noted that the examined person had suffered one chest injury, although their X-ray findings pointed to multiple rib fractures on one or even on both sides.

Head

Three and more scars	17%
Two scars	10%
One scar	33%
No scars	40%

Number of scars confirming torture and their distribution
(N = 92)

	No scars	One scar	Two scars	Three scars and over
Head	37	30	9	16
Neck	82	7	3	0
Chest	44	37	8	3
Stomach	77	14	1	0
Arm	43	20	10	19
Leg	45	19	13	15
Genitals	89	3	0	0

Methods and means of torture

11. Numerous research findings (Moric-Petrović et al., 1963; United Nations, 1985; Turner, S., Gorst-Unsworth, C., 1990) have shown the worst psycho-traumatic experience to be the one deriving from stressors of human design and causing in the victim a state of intensive anxiety, terror and helplessness. The prototype of such experience is torture to which victims are subjected in captivity. Torture is here defined in conformity with the criteria contained in the relevant United Nations conventions on torture and other cruel, degrading and inhuman treatment and punishment (United Nations, 1985). We believe that the distinctive and destructive nature of this experience is adequately exemplified by the list of methods and means of torture which, according to their own reports, the examined persons had experienced or seen (classification of the methods of torture into physical, mental and combined is given tentatively and adopted primarily for reasons of clarity; by activating the stress mechanism - each torture, basically, affects all personality aspects):

1. Method of torture

(a) Corporal (or mostly corporal)

1. Beatings with different objects, hitting, kicking and punching on all parts of the body.

2. Kicking with a heavy soldier's boot or with a solid object always on the same place (most often knee, elbow, head or sole of foot).

3. Tying by the wrists and/or legs and beating with fists, heavy soldier's boots, butt of a rifle, gun handle, hammer, truncheons, flogging with wire or with iron bars of all body parts including head and genitals.

4. Firing of blank cartridges into the anus of the victim (death occurs five to six hours later with grave meteorism and as a result of internal haemorrhage).

5. Smashing the victim's head against the wall.

6. Hours-long suspension by the wrists or legs with and without simultaneous beating or rape.

7. Forcible pouring of petrol or salty water into the victim's mouth.

8. Forcible "bathing" with the use of firefighting hoses at close range.

9. Tying of victims to a tree in wintertime and pouring ice-cold water on them until they freeze.

10. Forcing victims to stand motionless in the sun for several hours in summertime.

11. Causing burns with the use of welding torches, red-hot tongs and with other red-hot objects.

12. Causing skin burns by suddenly turning on hot water during bathing.

13. Putting out cigarettes by pressing them against the victim's body.

14. Putting out butts in the victim's mouth.

15. Forcing victims to eat pebbles or chew broken glass.

16. Putting a helmet on the victim's head and hitting it with different objects.

17. Tying the victim's genitals to his ears with an electric wire and turning on electricity or flogging the victim on the back.

18. Nailing the victim's two hands to a board with a hammer and forcing the victim to walk around like that for a whole day.

19. Enucleation of a part of the victim's body (a testis or an eye) and forcing the victim to swallow it.

20. Making cuts in the victim's body, especially on the neck and genitals (often sprinkling salt on created "pockets").

21. Tearing the victim's skin off and sprinkling salt on the wounds.

22. Knocking out teeth.

23. Gouging eyes with fingers or with a knife.

24. "Stereo" torture (the torturer causes eardrum popping in the victim by punching him simultaneously on his ears with both fists in kid gloves or without gloves).

25. Forcible punching of objects into the victim's anus, mouth, eyes, nose or ears.

26. Shooting the victim with a firearm at close range.

27. Giving injections of petrol or a salty solution.

28. Starving the victim by not giving him anything to eat for several days.

29. Torturing the victim with thirst especially in summertime by giving him salted food.

30. Tying the genitals with a metal wire and stretching them.

31. Setting on fire the victim's beard and body parts.

32. Shutting victims up in special airless chambers until they lose consciousness.

33. Making victims run and walk barefoot and in heavy soldier's boots for several hours until the soles of their feet become sore all over.

34. Tying with chains and torturing in a variety of other ways.

35. Bringing the camp guards' children and wives to beat naked detainees.

36. Beating a victim with metal spiked gloves.

37. Punching the victim on the head with different objects.

38. Continuous beating for several hours.

(b) Mental (or mostly mental)

1. Forcing victims to eat the meat of a roasted newborn.

2. Cursing and calling detainees names.

3. Forcing victims (under the threat of death) to listen to the other victims of torture screaming or to eyewitness their torture or their death.

4. Making victims imitate animals (a dog, a pig).

5. Preventing victims from falling asleep.

6. Taking victims out for false executions.

7. Putting the end of gun in the victim's mouth (sometimes followed by execution in the presence of others).

8. Telling the victim that his next of kin have been killed (raped and their throats slit).

9. Forcing the victims to urinate and defecate in a crowded dormitory (or in a trailer with a tarpaulin where they are kept for several days) without providing any pots.

10. Forcing the victim to curse his own faith, its patron saints or to spit at icons.

11. Forcing the victim (under the threat of death) to speak nicely about the conditions of his captivity before representatives of international humanitarian organizations or to sign a statement attesting to fair treatment received while in detention/prison).

(c) Combination (of mental and corporal torture)

1. Individual or group rape of female detainees, including anal rape and fellatio.

2. Forced placement of captured female adolescents in brothels and making them work as prostitutes until they conceive, and their "release" when they are seven or eight months pregnant.

3. Forcing inmates, especially brothers or a father and his son, to engage in mutual fellatio or to have anal intercourse.

4. Putting the victim viciously to death, following long hours of torture and intimidation in the presence of others (by slitting his throat, firing a bullet in his mouth, hanging, tearing off his skin, by strangulation with bare hands, roasting the victim on a spit or by impaling him).

5. Forcing the victim to pluck out grass or lick the blood-, faeces- or urine-stained floor.

6. Forcing the victim to drink his own urine, swallow his cut-off hair or cigarette butts soaked in urine and the like.

7. Defecating or urinating in the victim's mouth.

8. Forcing inmates to dig trenches on the front line or to sweep minefields, with consequent victimization.

9. Making the victim stand waist-deep in water and hold a dead suckling of pig in his hands, ordering him to make sure that the pig does not drown.

10. Forcing detainees to slap each other on the face, curse each other, swear and spit.

11. Taking detainees through an urban area encouraging locals to lynch them.

12. Bringing to the camp villagers from nearby communities and letting them beat the tied-up inmates in a variety of ways and with a large number of different objects.

13. Bringing combatants to the camp after a battle and letting them indulge in the abuse of detainees.

14. Walking detainees on a chain around or outside the camp as if they were animals.

2. Means of torture

(a) Mechanical

1. Fist/knee.
2. Head (blow).
3. Bites/biting off an ear/with one's teeth.
4. Sole of foot (heavy soldier's boot).
5. Knife (bayonet).
6. Butt of rifle.
7. A metal bar/baseball bat.
8. Truncheon.
9. Whip (metal).
10. Hammer/mallet.
11. Axe/hatchet.
12. A variety of solid objects (stone, bench, weight on a scale and the like).
13. Rope or a wire to tie up the victim with.

(b) Physical-chemical

1. Low-voltage electricity.
2. Thermal (freezing/burns).
3. Chemical preparations.
4. Special electric clubs.

(c) Firearms

(d) Nutritional

1. Denying food and/or water.

2. Giving inadequate food and/or water.

(e) Combined

What is of special importance is that most victims have been subjected to:

- A combination of methods and means of torture;

- Frequently repeated torture during the same day or the same week;

- Group torture or to torture of an individual in the presence of a group of detainees.

12. The table which follows offers a summary breakdown of the methods of torture into three groups: mostly corporal; mostly mental; and combined forms of torture. Specific individual cases have been dealt with under a separate heading titled "Specific cases". All the above-mentioned cases are also shown separately in the tables that form an integral part of this report.*

Methods of torture	Yes (%)	No (%)
Mostly corporal torture		
Beating	91.99	1.1
Firearms	21.23	71.77
Forcing to eat repugnant substances	22.24	70.76
Forcing to stand for long hours in the sun and/or in water	8.9	84.91
Burning a part of the body	17.18	75.82
Putting out cigarettes on the body	27.29	65.71
Torture with the use of electricity	13.14	79.86
Knocking out/extracting teeth	16.17	76.83
Breaking bones	33.36	50.64
Stereo torture	9.10	83.90
Torture through starvation and thirst	49.52	44.89
Cutting/pricking	36.30	56.61
Pulling out nails	7.9	8.92

* Tables not included.

Methods of torture	Yes (%)	No (%)
Mostly mental torture		
Cursing, shouting, insulting in different ways	84.91	8.9
False execution	40.43	52.57
Prevention from falling asleep	10.21	73.79
False reports on the death of next of kin	5.5	87.95
Witnessing torture and killing of other detainees	20.22	72.78
Witnessing rape of next of kin	2.2	90.98
Making victims commit perjury	12.13	80.87
Combined torture		
Individual and group rapes	10.11	82.89
Forcing detainees to perform mutual fellatio and to have anal intercourse	10.11	82.89
Forcing detainees to beat one another	18.20	74.80
Defecating and urinating in detainees' mouths	3.3	89.97
Forcing detainees to lick the floor stained with faeces, blood and beating them as they do so	6.7	86.93
Forcing to dig trenches on front line or sweep minefields	16.17	76.83

Specific cases

Asphyxiation in a hermetically sealed manhole.

Had to eat his plucked-out hair twice during detention.

Pressing on the throat with the hands, rape.

Had to run barefoot in heavy soldier's boots until the soles of his feet got sore.

Chained to the old bridge in Mostar.

His testis taken out with spiked gloves.

Attempted suicide in the camp and then treated for "conjunctivitis".

Burnt with hot-red tongs.

Burnt with a hot-red wire.

Forced to eat meat of a roasted newborn.

Chained, beaten and starved.

Enucleation of eyeballs.

Enucleation of eyeballs, jumping from on high onto the ground "as if into water", beaten by children.

They applied salt on his shrapnel wounds.

His penis tied with a wire and stretched.

His ear bitten off.

His neck broken.

Amputation of arms and legs.

13. The present civil, religious and inter-ethnic war in the space of Yugoslavia has since its outbreak in the early 1990s, by destroying human souls and family homes, created a terrible endemic hotbed of war-related post-traumatic stress disorder and the afflicted victims have been admitted to our mental wards in ever larger numbers and this will continue long after the end of this war considering the unfavourable social and economic milieux (Cucic, V., Bjegovic, V., Djokic, D., 1994; Popovic, M., 1994; Zalobar, J., 1994), the chronic nature of the disease and the possibility of long-lasting, sometimes year-long, latency of the forms with postponed incidence (Andreasen, N. C., 1985; Horowitz, M. J., 1994). We can only guess at the scope and implications of this phenomenon, both in the health and the broader social context, given that the afflicted persons also tend to report serious functioning disorders in their family and in their broader social and professional environs. The fact should not be lost sight of that, according to statistics, 15 to 20 per cent of the adult population are prone to this disorder and up to 80 per cent of children are exposed to extremely strong or disastrous life stressors (Andreasen, N. C., 1985). This disorder is, evidently, graver, lasts longer and has a higher incidence of probability when it appears as a result of man-made destruction, as, for example, with war-related post-traumatic stress disorder cases (WHO, 1994). It could be said that there is increasing professional experience in our milieux in treating this ever more frequent disorder in the wake of the ongoing war and related social and economic turbulence (Polovina, N., Divac, Lj., 1992; Pejovic, M., 1992; Kalicanin, P., Lecic-Tosevski, D., 1994). It is therefore in that light that the significance of this paper should be seen for it renders a contribution to the study of family relations as an important factor of pathogenesis and in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder.

14. There is no doubt that the price of developing the technology of evil, aggression and destruction in the ongoing psychological, economic and armed conflicts is not only being paid by the victims of primary (direct) traumatization, but also by all those (family members, first of all) who are exposed to secondary traumatization, i.e. the symptoms of those afflicted by the post-traumatic stress disorder; the victims of what is known as tertiary traumatization have of late been increasingly in the focus of attention as the

victims of secondary traumatization can exert a pathogenic influence on their surroundings and their offspring (Davidson, S., 1980; Agger, I., Jensen, S. B., 1994).

15. It is a well-known fact that the stressors of human design are characterized by higher probability of causing intensive anxiety, terror and the feeling of helplessness in the victim, and accordingly of post-traumatic stress disorder as well, as shown by countless studies into the state of detainees who have survived torture in detention camps (Bailly, L., Jaffe, H., Pagella, A., 1988; Rasmussen, O. V., 1990; Lifton, R. J., 1993), but also by the research on the torture inflicted in peacetime upon sexually and physically abused children or women and/or on the victims of violence (Coons, P. M. et al., 1989; Pitman, R. K., Orr., S. P., 1993).

16. The availability of case-history data of relevance to psychiatric heredity was established much more often in patients with post-traumatic stress disorder than in other respondents. Case-history data of relevance to psychiatric heredity reflected the existence of mental patients or suicidal patterns among the respondent's closest (primary) relatives. These findings are in keeping with the research conducted so far which generally indicates that the families of patients with post-traumatic stress disorder run a higher risk of contracting mental disorders than other families (Davidson, J. R., Hughes, D., Blazer, D. G., George, L. K., 1991).

17. The feeling of those taking part in the war that their personal physical integrity and life were at risk was an integral part of the unfortunate wartime calamity that severed these people's links with their peacetime reality and played havoc with their system of values which enhanced meaningful life, love and security.

18. The principal feature of all events which can be described as the cause of depression is that they inflict damage upon the person concerned and take away the hope that such damage is redeemable. Today people most often speak of three types of loss: the loss of a dear person, of one's role, and of ideation, and our respondents have reported losses in all of these categories.

19. The majority of cases did not come back to work after their return from the front line; they withdrew into themselves unable to bridge the gap between their wartime and peacetime realities, thus weakening their families economically and exposing them to a considerable degree of traumatization as a result of their grave post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms. The incapacitation of veterans and refugees for work or for family-related activities in the professionally and reproductively most active period of their lives, along with mental handicaps, have certainly accentuated their feeling of inferiority and negative future-related expectations. This is why our patients/war victims needed not only psychiatric assistance in their mental rehabilitation, but also broader psychosocial support from their families and from the relevant professional and social networks.

20. According to the latest estimates made by the World Health Organization, the number of refugees, displaced persons and those living in war-torn areas of the former Yugoslavia totals around 4 million, of which the health of at least

800,000 (20 per cent) has been impaired as a result of grave war-related traumatic stress reactions (the symptoms of a completely or partially developed post-traumatic stress disorder). If we add around 200,000 more with peacetime traumatic stress reactions, we shall see that 10 per cent (or 2 million) of the total population of the former Yugoslavia has in the past few years experienced at least one extreme or disastrous peacetime psycho-trauma and that at least 10 per cent thereof (or 200,000) is now suffering from the resulting mental reactions. All this brings the grand total of persons in the former Yugoslavia who are at present in need of psychosocial and mental-health assistance resulting from grave traumatic stress reactions (WHO, 1994) to around 1 million people.

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 20 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova of 18 November 1995, with reference to the decision of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, dated 17 November 1995 (see annex).

I would appreciate if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 81, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tudor PANTIRU
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Republic of
Moldova to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, issued at Chisinau on 18 November 1995

On 17 November 1995, the State Duma of the Russian Federation adopted the resolution "On the Appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldovian Transdniestrian Republic". According to this resolution, the President of the Russian Federation is advised to consider the Transdniestrian region of the Republic of Moldova as a zone of specific strategic interest to the Russian Federation and to examine the issue of recognition of the self-proclaimed "Transdniestrian Moldovan Republic". At the same time, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation is solicited to open immediately a Russian Consulate at Tiraspol. The State Duma agreed to send its observers to the illegal referendum scheduled for 24 December 1995, organized by the separatists' authorities and aimed at admittance of the self-proclaimed republic to the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs qualifies this resolution of the State Duma of the Russian Federation as an unfriendly act towards the Republic of Moldova, as an open interference in its internal affairs. This resolution is at conflict with the efforts made by the leadership of the Republic of Moldova and that of the Russian Federation and supported actively by international organizations, which are aimed at settlement of the Transdniestrian conflict in a peaceful way. It is likely to cause serious harm to Moldovan-Russian relations, to peace and security in the region. The resolution of the State Duma outrageously violates the basic principles of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), first of all those regarding the territorial integrity of States, non-violation of frontiers and non-interference in the internal affairs of the other States, and creates a dangerous precedent for security and stability in Europe and in the whole world.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova appeals to the States members of the United Nations and OSCE to express their disapproval of the resolution of the State Duma of the Russian Federation and to undertake necessary measures aimed at ensuring the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova and respect of the principles and norms of international law by all States members of the United Nations and OSCE.

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20 November 1995

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda items 8 and 28
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND
ORGANIZATION OF WORK
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 20 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the letter dated 20 November 1995 from H.E. Mr. Stevo Crvenkovski, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 8 and 28, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Denko MALESKI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic
of Macedonia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Letter dated 20 November 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia addressed to the Secretary-General

It is with full attention that we follow the peace negotiations and efforts of the international community aimed at finding a peaceful settlement to the crises in the Balkans. I am convinced that while a generally acceptable solution is looked for, the complete situation in the region must be taken into account. However, I consider it necessary to clarify our views about certain issues.

Following the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, all independent States became its equal successor States. None of these States can claim to be the sole successor State. That is provided for in United Nations Security Council resolution 777 (1992), which states specifically that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot take up automatically the place of the dissolved federation in the United Nations framework. If any digression from resolution 777 (1992) were made and if only one State were given the right to call upon the continuity of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, new and large problems in the region would occur.

What concerns the Republic of Macedonia most is that following the lifting of the United Nations sanctions, the common foreign currency reserves could remain in possession of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) if it were considered a sole successor to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. That would be completely unacceptable for the Republic of Macedonia. Furthermore, we are also gravely concerned with the possibility that the common property abroad could remain in possession of only one of the successor States.

The finalization of the peace talks among the parties to the peace negotiations must not overshadow this issue of major significance - the issue of common assets. This issue should be kept open pending the general settlement of all aspects of the succession to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I believe, Mr. Secretary-General, that the United Nations will continue to pursue a policy in harmony with the already adopted United Nations Security Council resolutions pertaining to the situation in the region and that it will not make the way for developments that may generate additional serious problems in the region.

(Signed) Stevo CRVENKOVSKI
Minister ,

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A/50/772
20 November 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Agenda items 106 and 108

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

Letter dated 17 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 November 1995, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 106 and 108.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 16 November 1995 from H.E. Mr. Osman Ertug addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot delegate at the meeting of the Third Committee held on 30 October 1995, under agenda items 106 (Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice) and 108 (International Drug Control). The statement contains allegations which are totally unfounded and contradictory to the realities of Cyprus. In view of the absence of any Turkish Cypriot delegate at the said meeting, owing to the usurpation and continued monopolization of the title of "Government of Cyprus" by the Greek Cypriot side since 1963, I am compelled to respond to these allegations in writing in order to set the record straight.

In his statement, the Greek Cypriot delegate glosses over the fact that it is the Greek Cypriot side which is responsible for the division of the island, by describing the legitimate military presence of a guarantor power as an "occupation". In fact, the only occupation in the island is the 32-year-old occupation of the seat of government of the then bicommunal Republic of Cyprus by the Greek Cypriot side.

As regards transnational crime and drug trafficking, recent international press coverage of the area leaves no room for doubt as to which part of Cyprus not only serves as a centre for arms smuggling, drug trafficking, money-laundering and other criminal activity, but also flagrantly violates United Nations sanctions. The New York Times of 15 June 1995, The Washington Times of 20 May and 20 June 1995, the Daily Mail of 15 August 1995, and L'Express of 6 April 1995 extensively reported on such illicit activity in the Greek Cypriot-administered southern Cyprus, even linking it directly to some Greek Cypriot officials. In The New York Times article of 15 June 1995, for instance, under the heading "Cyprus Shores Wash Dirty Money", it is reported that "... senior Cypriot politicians and executives have even used their business as fronts for Serbian companies seeking to break the sanctions on Yugoslavia". Similarly, in the Daily Mail of 15 August 1995, in an article entitled "Trail of Deceit That Dodges Arms Ban", it is reported that a certain country's "officials have named senior lawyers and politicians among those involved" in illicit activity in southern Cyprus. The article in L'Express of 6 April 1995, under the headline "Cyprus: Any Form of Service", provides an elaborate account of drug trafficking, arms smuggling, and "dirty money" from another country, also implicating Greek Cypriot officials.

The above-mentioned Washington Times article of 20 June 1995 mentions "growing concerns about the activities of some of the 19,000 companies registered to do business in Cyprus. United States officials believe a number of those firms are engaged in money-laundering and similar operations involving mysterious businessmen ...", while the article in L'Express reports "we are at the border-line of the Middle East. There are numerous traffickers using the island as a logistic base at the crossroads of Europe and the Middle East".

In the face of this overwhelming evidence of rampant illegality in southern Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot administration would do well to concentrate its efforts on cleaning its own house rather than directing false accusations at others. Relevant in this context are the widespread cases of torture and police brutality by the Greek Cypriot police which have called into question the whole criminal justice system in the south. The 1994 human rights report issued by the United States State Department, for instance, states that "in the Greek Cypriot community there were instances of police brutality, including beating and expulsion of Turkish Cypriots by Greek Cypriot police".

Recently, evidence has surfaced indicating that this trend, rather than showing signs of abating, has further increased, reaching scandalous proportions, with the discovery of a torture chamber at police headquarters in the town of Limassol, where detainees are subjected to systematic torture and inhuman treatment. The Greek Cypriot society has been shaken by this disclosure which has been widely reported in the Greek Cypriot press. A report which covers the period between 1990 and 1993, prepared by a special committee formed by a decision of the Greek Cypriot Council of Ministers, is said to describe the treatment of detainees as being reminiscent of "the Inquisition of the Middle Ages".

Meanwhile, the southern Cyprus-based non-governmental organization "International Association for The Protection of Human Rights in Cyprus" has commented that the contents of the said report resembled the methods of torture in a "police State". The Greek Cypriot daily Cyprus Mail of 4 November 1995, under the headline "Torture Chamber: Limassol Police Brutally Beat Suspects Senseless", reports, with reference to the Limassol central police station, that "in this building is an office where Limassol police strung hooded suspects upside down from the ceiling. In the torture chamber, men were beaten to a pulp, had electric shocks applied to their genitals and were hit repeatedly on the soles of their feet".

Confronted with these dramatic disclosures, the Greek Cypriot administration has had to officially acknowledge the practice of systematic torture in southern Cyprus, as was widely reported in the Greek Cypriot press.

The Greek Cypriot police, which treats its own citizens in the manner described above, has been treating the handful of Turkish Cypriots remaining in the south in no less abhorrent a manner. A case in point is the illegal detention, torture and forcible expulsion of 22 Turkish Cypriots living in the south during April 1994, as has been noted in the above-mentioned United States State Department report and in the report of the United Nations Secretary-General dated 7 June 1994 (S/1994/680), which stated that "... CIVPOL has concluded that prima facie there is adequate material to support the plausibility of the allegations raised" concerning these unfortunate Turkish Cypriots (para. 39).

In a more recent glaring case of torture, on the evening of 7 October 1995, a Turkish Cypriot, Erkan Eğmez, was forcefully abducted by the Greek Cypriot police, while working in his fields in the United Nations-controlled buffer zone, in the vicinity of Akincilar village in northern Cyprus, and was subsequently tortured. The Turkish Cypriot side protested the matter to the

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United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and asked that Mr. Eğmez be returned to the Turkish Cypriot side without delay. Despite Turkish Cypriot initiatives to that end, for quite some time the Greek Cypriot side did not even allow any access to the victim.

After representations at the highest level, on 25 October a Turkish Cypriot doctor, Mr. Kaya Bekiroğlu, accompanied by UNFICYP Chief Humanitarian Officer, Lt. Col. Teroso, was allowed to visit Mr. Eğmez at the Greek Cypriot General Prison in southern Cyprus. Upon his examination of the victim, Dr. Bekiroğlu conclusively reported that he had been subjected to severe torture. He verified that there were scars, bruises and swelling on various parts of Mr. Eğmez's body resulting from clubbing, beating and being subjected to incisory devices. Efforts to have the torture victim returned to the Turkish Cypriot side through UNFICYP have so far failed.

It will be seen from the above that the Greek Cypriot side's claims of respect for the rule of law is empty rhetoric. Its brazen disrespect for all norms of legality, constitutionality and human rights is as old as the origins of the Cyprus conflict in the early 1960s when the Greek Cypriots attacked and destroyed 103 Turkish Cypriot villages across the island, and forced one fourth of the Turkish Cypriot population out of their homes and properties. Had the Greek Cypriots shown any respect for the rule of law or human rights in Cyprus, they would not have perpetrated this violence, or evicted the Turkish Cypriot partners of the bicommunal Republic from the entire state mechanism back then, thus destroying the binational Republic and setting off the events that followed. They would not have made life a living hell for the Turkish Cypriots in the ensuing 11 years, forcing them into concentration camp-like enclaves covering a mere 3 per cent of the then Republic's territory.

The Greek coup d'état of 15 July 1974 had added illegality upon illegality, removing all pretence that Cyprus was still an independent country, and not an "outpost of Hellenism" in the eastern Mediterranean. It was under these conditions that Turkey was forced to intervene, under the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, thereby putting an end to this catastrophic situation.

Trying to shift the blame onto others for the consequences of events which they have caused themselves has become a characteristic trait of the Greek Cypriot side. It must be realized, however, that this attitude is totally contrary to any notion of confidence-building between the two communities and the finding of a just and lasting solution in the island.

I would be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 106 and 108.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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21 November 1995

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Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 21 November 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and of the airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force.

From 30 October to 3 November 1995, a number of F-16 fighter aircraft of the Turkish Air Force flew repeatedly in the Nicosia FIR without any prior notification or permission from the appropriate authorities of the Republic of Cyprus, violating international air traffic rules and endangering civil aviation flights over Cyprus.

The violations of the Nicosia FIR on 30 October 1995 were as follows:

1. Five formations of F-16 fighter aircraft flew in the Nicosia FIR from 0900 to 1130 hours. During these flights, the F-16s were refuelled by another aircraft.

2. From 1110 to 1120 hours, another formation of two F-16s flew in the Nicosia FIR at an altitude of 11,800 to 22,700 feet and at a speed of 442 to 495 knots.

3. From 1120 to 1124 hours, a formation of two F-16s flew in the Nicosia FIR at an altitude of 17,500 to 22,500 feet and at a speed of 440 to 495 knots.

The following day, 31 October 1995, the violations of the Nicosia FIR by Turkish Air Force fighter aircraft continued as follows:

1. From 1055 to 1059 hours, a formation of two F-16 fighter aircraft flew in the Nicosia FIR, flying at an altitude of 15,700 feet and at a speed of 405 knots.

2. From 1115 to 1120, a second formation of two F-16 fighter aircraft flew in the Nicosia FIR at an altitude of 15,700 feet and at a speed of 485 knots.

On 3 November 1995, the violations of the Nicosia FIR by Turkish Air Force F-16 fighter aircraft continued as follows:

1. From 1053 to 1107 hours, a formation of two Turkish Air Force fighter aircraft flew in the Nicosia FIR at an altitude of 20,000 feet and at a speed of 400 to 500 knots.

2. From 1108 to 1115 hours, a second formation of two Turkish fighter aircraft flew in the Nicosia FIR at an altitude of 17,000 to 25,000 feet and at a speed of 439 to 512 knots.

3. From 1113 to 1118 hours, a third formation of two Turkish fighter aircraft flew in the Nicosia FIR at an altitude of 22,000 feet and at a speed of 480 knots.

4. From 1020 to 1130 hours, three formations of Turkish Air Force fighter aircraft and a tanker flew in the Nicosia FIR at an altitude of 11,000 to 24,000 feet and at a speed of 405 to 513 knots.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish strongly to protest against these violations of the Nicosia FIR and of the Republic's airspace by Turkish Air Force aircraft. These violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and to the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council on the question of Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nicos AGATHOCLEOUS
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

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22 November 1995
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Fiftieth session
Agenda item 17 (a)

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter MADDENS (Belgium)

1. At its 19th meeting, on 3 November 1995, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/50/101) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1995.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/50/6) containing the names of 10 persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996.

3. The Fifth Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend the appointment to the Advisory Committee, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996, of Mr. Yuji Kumamaru (Japan), Mr. Vijay Gokhale (India) and Mr. Tang Guangting (China).

4. The Fifth Committee proceeded to elect by secret ballot one person from the candidates proposed by States from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States. The result of the voting was as follows:

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Number of ballot papers:	174
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	174
Abstentions:	1
Number of members voting:	177
Required majority:	87
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Jose A. Marcondes de Carvalho	128
Mr. Jorge José Duhalt	45

5. Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Jose A. Marcondes de Carvalho (Brazil) was declared recommended for appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996.

6. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot two persons from the candidates proposed by States from the Group of Western European and Other States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	177
Invalid ballots:	2
Number of valid ballots:	175
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	175
Required majority:	88
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Giovanni Luigi Valenza	88
Mr. Wolfgang Stockl	83
Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes	58
Mr. Nicholas A. Thorne	56
Mr. Gérard Biraud	49

7. Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Giovanni Luigi Valenza (Italy) was declared recommended for appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996.

8. In accordance with rule 94 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Committee then proceeded to a second ballot, which was restricted to the two candidates having obtained the largest number of votes, to fill the remaining vacancy.

9. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	175
Invalid ballots:	2
Number of valid ballots:	173
Abstentions:	0
Number of members voting:	173
Required majority:	87
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Wolfgang Stockl	107
Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes	66

10. Having obtained the required majority, Mr. Wolfgang Stockl (Germany) was declared recommended for appointment as a member of the Advisory Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

11. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996:

Mr. Jose A. Marcondes de Carvalho

Mr. Vijay Gokhale

Mr. Yuji Kumamaru

Mr. Wolfgang Stockl

Mr. Tang Guangting

Mr. Giovanni Luigi Valenza.

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22 November 1995
ENGLISH
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Fiftieth session
Agenda item 17 (b)

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS
AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS

Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Peter MADDENS (Belgium)

1. At its 19th meeting, on 3 November 1995, the Fifth Committee considered a note by the Secretary-General (A/50/102) concerning the vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions that will occur as a result of the expiration of the term of office of six of its members on 31 December 1995.

2. The Fifth Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/50/7) containing the names of seven persons nominated by their respective Governments for appointment or reappointment to the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996.

3. The Committee decided, by acclamation, to recommend the appointment to the Committee on Contributions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996, of Mr. Pieter Johannes Bierma (Netherlands), Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz (Chile), Mr. Neil Hewitt Francis (Australia) and Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina).

4. At the same meeting, the representatives of Morocco and Nigeria made statements (see A/C.5/50/SR.19).

5. The representative of South Africa also made a statement on behalf of the Group of African States (ibid.).

6. In the light of the statement made by the representative of South Africa on behalf of the Group of African States, the Committee then decided, by

acclamation, to recommend the appointment to the Committee on Contributions, for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996, of Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt).

7. The Fifth Committee then proceeded to elect by secret ballot one of the other two candidates from the Group of African States. The result of the voting was as follows:

Number of ballot papers:	174
Invalid ballots:	0
Number of valid ballots:	174
Abstentions:	1
Number of members voting:	173
Required majority:	87
Number of votes obtained:	
Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth	98
Mr. Timothy Anaele Mgbokwere	75

8. Having obtained the required majority of votes, Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania) was declared recommended for appointment as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

9. The Fifth Committee recommends that the General Assembly should appoint the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1996:

Mr. Pieter Johannes Bierma;

Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz;

Mr. Neil Hewitt Francis;

Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni;

Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth;

Mr. Omar Sirry.